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her loyal representances to meet our Southern brethern at their own altars and fires des, and to say unto them, "We love you, and we wish you good lack, in the name of our Lord. Ye are one with us—bone of our bone, and fiesh of our flesh; of one country; of one spirit and communion, and one home, and within the relaces of our common Zion. We cherish the honored names of Ravenscrost, and Bowen, and De Hone, even as the names of Write, and Hobart, and Charse. Ah! that will be a sclemn day, if it ever dawns, when, in General Convention assembled, our Southern delegation shall arise to offer us their adieus and parting salutations; when they shall break the booing tilence of some holy place, and speak in words he these: Brethren, we leave you, but for no cause or fault on your part. We have had no quarrel, but have dwelt in unity and godly love. Dear will be the recollection of the pirst, sweet the memories of all those ir own altars and Gres des, and to say unto them, recollection of the past, sweet the memories of all those Jears when we met and walked together to the house rears when we met and walked together to the house of God as friends. Still and continually shall we nourish for you a tender and fraternal regard. We will not forget what has been. But we recede from your Councils; we can no longer pray for your President; we must alter the Prayer-book, for benceforth we belong to a separate nation and another branch of the Church of God. That, that will be a day of lamentation and mourning. The fibre of strong hearts will yield, and tears will drown and suffocate the last sad greeting and farewell of a dissevered Church. But I anticipate no such day. God of Israel! thou God of our fathers! defend us from its approach. Our solemn duty, nevertheless, remains to us. Let us discharge it. Let us humble remains to us. Let us discharge it. Let us humble ourselves in prayer and supplication before God. During the coming week and month our Congress and other Conventions assemble, and questions will come up the adjustment of which may launch us upon a sea of trouble or lead us to a shore of safety. Questions which involve vital interests, sacred ties; the sacrifice of the past, the hope of the future—questions which if not solved in a righteous spirit and brought to a righteous issue, may clothe the sun of our destiny in sack-tioth and blot out the stars which should guide us to other and distant ages. During the pendency and settlement of these questions, Christian brethren, let us other and distant ages. During the pendency and sot-tlement of these questions, Christian brethren, let us give ourselves unto prayer, invoking the presence of God and the illumination of His Holy Spirit apon our President, our Congress, and all in authority. And this day, at our cheerful firesides, and around your festive boards, teach your children to love the Union of these United States. Teach them what it cost. Teach them to upheld it. Read to them the farewell words of Washington, and the sage coun-sels of Madison, and pour into their ears sentiments and accents like these:

sels of Madison, and pour into their ears sentiments and accents like these:

"This levely land, this glorious liberty, these benign institutions, the dear purchase of our fathers, are cours; ours to enjoy, ears preserve, our to transmit. Generations past and generations to come hold us responsible for the sacred trust. Our fathers from behind admeniable us with their auxious, paternal voices, posterity calls to us from out the bosons of the future, the world have kinker its solicitous eyes—all, all conjure us to act wisely and faithfully in the relation we sustain."—[Webster.

THE PROVIDENTIAL NECESSITY OF THE PRESENT CRISIS IN OUR NATIONAL AF-

BY HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D. Dr. Bellows took as his text the 21st chapter of Matthew 25th verse:

And Jesus knew their thoughts and said unto them, tingdem divided against itself is brought to desciation, and every dity or house divided against itself shall not stand. He commenced by reading Gov. Morgan's Thanksgiving Proclamation written two months ago, and con-

sinued:

calling us to universal congratulations and praise, were uttered, and received into hearts conscious of their truth and pertinency. The day to which they pointed has arrived; and the hour for our Thanksgiving has struck. But it finds us anxious and disturbed, in the midst of sudden and severe trials in our monetary affaire-with our whole commercial community panic stricken and paralyzed-the banks of the country threatened with suspension-the usual intercourse of the States North and South embarrassed or stopped; the newspapers filled with threats of a broken con federacy; and the alarming and painful prospect o civil war in the boasted and happy hand of Washing What has occurred to change so suddenly the enty and patriotism of the country? What is the Governor's late flowing proclamation read so halingly to-day? Nothing but the lawful and constitutional expression by a great popular majority of this country, of an opinion hostile to the extension of negro Slavery! Nothing but this. And yet this is

an all-sufficient cause.

When the public sentiment of the Free States of this Union has ripened into such a solemn conviction of the dauger and wrong of allowing Slavery to extend its bane over any larger portion of our common territory, or of any longer having the Federal power awayed by its interests—as to sink all other positive to the distinctions, break up tall other party organizations, in the sole desire to embody its will on this point—when this conviction has virtually elected a President of the United States—there is undoubtedly natural occasion, if not proper cause, for alarm, re-monstrance, and threats of disunion on the part of the Shave States. I can have very little respect for the candor or the comity of those who affect surprise at the techings or the demonstrations of our sister States a.
the South. I should think very meanly of their sagacity, if they allowed themselves to be persuaded thanothing had appened to call for anxious and solemn
debtaration on the country of these states as in the state of the sublime is the sublime is the state of the sublime is t deliberation on their part. I see nothing ludicrons nor light in their distress. The seriousness, the resolution, the self-sacrificing temper of their people is very apagnt in their distress. The seriousness, the resolution, the self-sacrificing temper of their people is very apparent. Those who are trying to persuade us that the Governors and Legislatures and Conventions of the Slave States are nisrepresenting the feelings of the people at large; that the present excitement there is a temporary ebuildition; that no secessionary action is designed; that stock-jobbers and selfish politicians are the authors of all this commotion, might as well attempt to convince us that the late canvass in the Free States was an accidental and partisan movement, guided by salfwas an accidental and partisan movement, guided by self-ish politicians, that it had no serious principles and con-victions behind it, and that the Free States did not know what they were about in their recent solemn proclams tion at the ballot-box, and were not now prepared for all its consequences. Dr. Bellows stated the circus-stances under which the Constitution was formed and

Proceeded to say: Now, my brethren, do not suppose I am about to Now, my brethren, do not suppose I am about to hold either part of the country specially responsible for the change of circumstances, technigs and conduct which has providentially attended the growth of these States. The South is not to blame if this compact in respect of its bearing on Slavery has, under new and unforseen conditions, turned out of unexpected and in-calculable importance to them. They are not to blame that an institution which they once thought an unfor-tunate inheritance and a terrible burden has, under the development of machinery and the stimulus of a was foreign demand for their great staples, cotton, rice, to-bacco and sugar, become the principal source of their wealth and importance, more and more shaped their whole industry, regulated their social and political policy, and emissed all their pride, their interest, and their zeal in its encouragement and defense. Nor, how-ever deplorable, is it strange, considering what human nature is, that with this vast change in the industrial and political aspects of Slavery, the ideas of their statesmen, moralists and clergy should have under-gone an almost complete revolution in respect of the moral character of the institution. Do you think, my brettren, so well of your own disinterested-ness, as to imagine that your excellent and enlightened of inour respecting the sinfulness of Slavery would not andergo some great changes if you owned large and productive plantations in Mississippi and Alabama. Would it not then be very much easier for you to think the African negro a being born to the yoke, incapable of taking care of himself, and fortunate in being stolen of taking care of himself, and fortunate in being stolen from heathen Africa, to enjoy the protection of a Christian master in South Carolina or Alabama? Would not the arguments of the Southern clergy respecting the scriptural origin and authority of Slavery sound very discrently in your cars if you were already slaveholders; and might not Dr. Nott and other Southern ethnologists more readily persuade you then that the negro's brain, and heel, and color all proclamed him incapable of freedom? I believe that I have more than an ordinary respect for human mature; but, however much I may desire, I do not expect the moral and religious theories of any people to be persistently at war with that explosed social and pecuniary interests. I do not appear to the process of the process that seposed social and pecuniary interests. I do not be properly to short periods and special cases, to rise very much above the level of their average circumstances. I look for, I pardon, the Southern sentiments in respect to Slavery. After stating that he thought no better state of so lety possible under the circumstances than that at present found in the South, expressing his sympathy with the honest pride and generous self-sacrifice which now fired the Southern breast, Dr. Bellows went on to give the other aide. While the South has been drifting, under natural and political laws, into the position I have described and excused, with its accompanying attitude of mind and heart, it ought to be understood there that another kind of drift has inevitably been moving the mind of the Free States in the direction only just now made unmistakably apparent to the whole world. It is merely impossible, in the present state of civilization, and with all the lights of history, science, and humanity open before us—merely impossible for those who have freely received the ethical and political principles of the nineteenth century, when the document of the line is the south of the sine of the size of t

impossible for those who have freely received the en-ical and political principles of the nineteenth century, ankestblinded by local interest and prejudice—to think

has recognized no distinction; she has taken no party staken in party lesser; may, she has gone down with the multitude of her loyal representatives to meet our Southern brethern her loyal representatives and breades and to say unto them.

Slavery either wise, right, or safe. The humanity, the humanity, the political economy of our age, utterly remained the same about the same a religion, the political economy of our age, utterly repudiate it. England and France have abobited Slavery in their colonies. Russia is abolishing ser dom in her Empire, and the Slave States of America are, with Spain alone, defenders and upholders of the sysin her Empire, and the Slave States of Amery a are, with Spain alone, defenders and upholiers of the system. It not only under these circumstances does not require any peculiar conscientiousness of hee evil and the wrong of Slavery accumulating in the Free States, but we must even suppose an extraordinary obtusity of conscience there, to account for the slow gathering of the irresistible feeling which at length snows its head to the world. The Arti-Slavery feeling of the North has been undeniably tardy. It must be owned, not without shame, that the present feeling on this subject in the North is less the spontaneous sentiment of our own people, than the effect of an irresistible pressure of public sentiment belonging to the age itself, which has at length broken through all the obstacks which immediate interest, prudent coursels, and a sincere sympathy with the South, have interposed to its manifestation. The existing public sentiment of the North on this subject is not the work of Abolition Conventions, nor the result of political agitation and contrived policy; The Abolitionists, a stead set, have been long striving to drive the North into hatred of the slaveholders, and to break the Londs of our Union. Whatever influence they may have had in earlier days, since their policy was fully understood they have greatly hindered the growth of a constitutional Anti-Slavery sentiment, and induced nave nad in earner days, since their poincy was tany understood they have greatly hindered the growth o. a constitutional Anti-Slavery sentiment, and induced millions to repress their real opinions, lest they should seem to be favoring theirs. It is in spite of the great-est antipathy to this small and fanatical band, so distinguished for their unscrupulous eloquence, indefatigabl zeal, and political folly, that the slow, cautious, an weighty sentiment of hostility to Slavery-extension i the North, has ripened into political action, and steppe

opinion constantly resisted among us by the wealth and weight of the North, an opinion which we have tried to delay and evade, which our sense of the costliness of avowing and acting up to, has caused to be subjected to every torturing doubt and every trying test-I say, the rlow and steady growth of this opinion, is due to its own merits, its invincible truth, its harmony with the received ethics of the age and the Christian Religion, and has come over us, not by the will of man, but rather against it, and by the will of God. And that is the real ground of alarmat the South. It is the popular, the providential, the prophetic character of this manifestation of sentiment which sends a sense of the sentence of the sen of doom to the heart of the Slave Power.

of doom to the heart of the Slave Power. They might fight against party or sgainst odds, against politicians, or priests. But how fight against destiny? How fight against the moral sentiment of the civilized and Christian world? How fight against God?

Am I not right in saying that the Anti-Slavery movement in this country is irresistible? We have not created it. On the contrary, we have checked and reproved it. It has overcome us. We of the North did not make the Christian Religion; nor do we possess an ethical system of our own. Our thoughts are not what we will, but what the laws of our minds impose. Our moral convictions are not voluntary, but are such Our moral convictions are not voluntary, but are such as plant themselves in our hearts under the general influences of our civilization. Nor have we created the great North-West, and made the prodizious political power of those new States which have dragged on against their will the older and more conservative States of the North, and really forced the present issue States of the North, and really forced the present issue on the country by a pure force of popular gravitation. The South tells us, justly, of the deep necessity of its political attitude. But cannot it appreciate the still deeper necessity of ours! If Slavery be providential, it is not more providential than the moral convictions which through the North, and throughout the world, respectively. ce it wrong, impolitic, and predestined to

It is inevitable, then, whether this Confederacy It is inevitable, then, whether this Confederacy hangs tegether or not, that this continent is, from this time forth, to be governed in the interests of Freedom. The relative position of the Slave to the Free States is rapidly becoming such as to make their control of the Federal Government an impossibility, and their control of the continent an equal impossibility. The South is quite justified in fearing that nothing but its constitutional and strictly equitable rights will from this time be conceded in the Union; that twenty or thirty States do not mean to surrender their sense of what is the perdo not mean to surrender their sense of what is the per-manent policy of the country to ten, and that the doctrine of equilibrium, as if the Constitution were a compact between two sections instead of between as many independent States as there ever shall be stars in our flag, is now and henceforth abandoned. We cannot change the law by which the territory of free institutions invites a population five times as fast as slave territory. We cannot reverse the edict by which free-soil accuinvites a population five times as fast as slave territory. We cannot reverse the edict by which free-soil accumulates wealth, power, influence, intelligence, and popular authority, deproportionately to slave-soil. Political circumstanced in the slow operation of our governmental machinery, have kept the operation of these laws out of sight for a time, but they now vindicate themselves once and forever, and no power on earth can prevent the natural preponderance of the Free States in the Confederacy or of free soil on the continent. States in the Confederacy or of free soil on the continent if the Confederacy is dissolved. We have not got up a state of mind hostile to Southern institutions, but we hate of hind hostile to Southern institutions, but we have a state of mind which is the normal state of the nind of Christendom, which has grown to be our nature, which demands that we use all the constitutional lower we have to prevent the extension of Slavery. And this we do not intend to do, so much as we feel that it will be done, without intention, by the natural gravitation of our institutions. If this is ground for discussion is most come for it is morally investible.

I stand awe-struck before the sublime issue which Providence has forced upon us; for I believe there is no possible escape from the attitude of antagonism in which events beyond the control of South or North bave at length brought the slave power, and the free which events beyond the control of South or North bave at length brought the slave power, and the free instincts of the American people. But, my brethren, it is a time when the North, feeling itself to be the representative of a providential necessity, and the South of a providential misfortune, should entitivate moderation, humility, and long-suffering—leaving vio-lence of speech and excitement of feeling where they we have more exceeded.

lence of speech and excitement of Ieeling where they are tar more excusable.

I am not pretending that we are any better than our Southern brethren; I do not proudly say that we are not in a position to be seriously injured by their present threats, and still more by their carrying them into effect. We are suffering now severely from their revolutionary proceedings, and we shall doubtless be called to suffer more; and, my brethren, if the action of the North depended upon the cities, I would—did I see any necessity for it—urge you, who must suffer so much more than the country, still to suffer patiently, and not permit your losses and wrongs to make you recant your mit your losses and wrongs to make you recant your you reflect that, change your opinions and alter your policy on the subject us you may, it could make no essential difference in the feeling and political action of the North, which is ruled now from the country; when you reflect that you are now committed, by Destiny and by Providence, to all the consequences of an Anti-Slavery policy, you will feel the immense luxury of yielding to the generous and moral interests of your souls, and declaring, that, cost what it may to your ease and commercial prosperity, you will abide in your lot, discharge your duty to your country and to God. lot, discharge your duty to your country and to God, and take the consequences!

To our brethren of the Slave States, I would say, in all candor, you certainly are perfectly justified in thinking the Northern feeling dangerous to your domestic institutions; not that the least intention of interfering with your elawe-property, or with your constitutional rights, exists in any great party in the North, but simply because it is dangerous to have a kind of property, which your neighbors cannot feel to be property and which their laws even cannot compel them to restore. No State Government can, in the pres ent state of public sentiment, and much less at any future time, enforce your Fugitive Slave Law with the cordiality which, standing on the Constitu-tion, you have a legal right to demand. And here, and purely on this account, you have a right to complain, and perhaps to secede, as we have an equal right, beand perhaps to secede, as we have an equal right, occurse of your continual denial to our citizens traveling among you of the equal protection of your laws, according to the provisions of the Constitution. But, if you secede, we beseech you to consider whether you are prepared to encounter alone all the consequences of maintaining a system against which the moral ser of maintaining a system against which the moral sense and the public law of the whole world is combined! Will you improve your condition in the least? Will you not seriously impair and complicate it? I know the vastness of your industrial power—the importance of your great staple. But you must not trust too much to that. You certainly need a market as much as the world needs your products. The world is at least as independent of you as you of them, and there is no Government in England or France that could stand a week in a policy so detested by the people as that of sustaining Slave against Free Labor.

week in a pany substance of the beseech you, for our own sake, not to leave us. This Union is dear to us. We have been together, too long, not to have a common pride in our national name—not to love every stain the flag—and we are so bound together by mutual interests and associations; by a common language and a common remown; by habits of easy intercourse and frequency of products and manufactures, that the interchange of products and manufactures, that the prospect of dissolution is most afflictive to our hearts, and most alarming to our patriotism. We besee the and local prejudice that se remind you that you are not safe severed from us. Bitter is the necessity of bidding you beware how you place a foreign country unpledged to any obligations, on your frontier; how you allow your slaves to learn that you have separated from us, because we would not return them to your use and control. We think you in great peril from Governor proceeds from the midst of them."

declare every slave born after 1885 free. He proceeded: It is to this point, however, that your solemn attention must turn. Circumscribed as you are destined to be, and to multiply on your own soil, the question how clowly and safely to convert your slave labor into hired labor—the question of emancipation—is the only question left for you, in the Union, or out of it. There is nothing chimerical in the undertaking. We seriously believe that if your entire slave population were swept away from you to-morrow, your soil, become that instant free, would acquire an immediate value more than sufficient to reimburse all the sum sunk in the loss of your clave property. The Christian world expects nothing sudden, nothing impoverishing, nothing exclusively self-sacrificing from you. All the difficulties of your position are appreciated, and will be magnanimously allowed for. It a scheme of emancipation demands lifty years for its consummation, if it requires a mously allowed for. If a scheme of emancipation de-mands lifty years for its consummation, if it requires a vast pecuniary sacrifice of the Federal treasure, to carry it out, you have only to show that you seriously entertain the project, to find a mighty party of the wise, the good, the religious springing up at the North to sustain you, to help you bear your burdens and to submit to any temporary or material inconveniences, which the inauguration and completion of so sublime a work may impose.

work may impose.

We do not now anticipate any immediate rendiness to entertain this view of the matter. consistentials the work in the matter. We always the work of the tide which sets for immediate secesion. But why this heat and self-accurang haste? Let Congress deliberately adopt a resolution allowing those States which wish to secede, after a year's consideration and after a popular vote to that effect, to do the to the second second

sideration and after a popular roll would go. We must have some terms of union which can be heartily, morally, religiously observed on both ides; in maintenance of which honest appeal can be made, not as now to the passions and prejudices and immediate interests of the South, or the fears and conimmediate interests of the South, or the reasonse of stitutional obligations of the North, but to the sense of stitutional obligations of the North, but to the sense of but humanity of both eternal right and justice and humanity of both—the only grounds on which a great and lasting national party can stand. It is impossible to live any longer on compromises, and adjustments of the equipoise. The balance of power has broken down in Europe, and it has broken down in these States. Nothing new will answer but a foundation in justice, truth and mercy. Such a foundation can be found for Union in these States; and it lies in the doctrine that Slavery is (not legally or constitutionally in-deed) but morally a national, federal and common misdeed but morally a national, lederal and common and fortune—an institution for which the nation is respon-sible—which it must be permitted to deal with on un-tional grounds—and assume the cost of extinguishing tional grounds—and assume the cost of extinguishing with the least possible injustice to any, and the widest distribution of the burden among all. Whatever the distribution of the burden among all. Whatever the original theory of the government was, the necessary operation of it is more and more to merge the States in the federal power. But for Slavery, none of the States would feel the advantages of this so much as the Scuth. The defence of or against that institution alone makes strong State-rights doctrines necessary in either section. But when it shall appear that Slavery cannot be defended—that all that is left is the consideration of its safest and wisset extinction—then the adnot be defended—that all that is left is the considera-tion of its safest and wisest extinction—then the ad-vantages of dealing with it as a national and federal question will appear. The North who could not be made parties to its growth, will be willing parties to the burdens of its extinction; and any amount of time, or any intermediate measures, which had ultimate emancipation in view, would after adequate discussion have their cordial, loyal, self-sacrificing support.

Our sole weak point under the Constitution, brethren at the North, is our moral inability to restore fugitives. Ought we not to do two things—repeal our Personal Liberty bills, which have little practical value, and are formally hostile to the spirit of our compact, and, secondly, if we cannot return fugitives, agree to pay for them, after trial by Jury! Dr. Bellows concluded with an earnest appeal to Christion men to attempt to assuage the calamitous results of these great movements

THE REV. DR. J. P. THOMPSON'S SERMON. The Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, preached from the fol-

Jeremiah, xxx., 21: "And their nobles shall be of themselves and their governor shall proceed from the midst of them." Dr. Thompson opened with an allusion to the captivity into which Israel had been sent under the great law of providential retribution, that the oppressor shall be made to feel oppression-that they who impose the yoke, in turn shall be brought to bear it. But after this discipline of captivity, the people were promised a restoration to their native land and to their early political privileges. It should be matter of special thanksgiving with them that they would enjoy an independent nationality, full civil liberty, and the subdependent nationality, full civil meety, and the sub-stance of a popular government. The Jewish polity, as hid down by Moses, was substantially a free, popu-lar government; each tribe was a little republic; and the several tribes were united by history, religion, customs, and a community of interests. From the text and its circumstances, the preacher deduced the

following theme of discourse:

The advantages of independent nationality and pepular self-government; and the means by which these benefits can be preserved and perpetuated in this nation: 1. Independent nationality favors the highest interior development of a teople and their country. 2. Independent nationality, or the autonomy of the nation, is indispensable to the security of personal freedom.

freedom.

3. Beside independent nationality, civil liberty re a. Beside independent nationally, even interry requires that there be popular self-government in each independent nation; that is, that the government shall represent the will of the people, and be administered in their interests. In order to maintain and perpetuate this civil liberty, he contended that it should be done, I. By maintaining the highest degree of local tadependent contends the property of the contends of the property of the contends of the property of the pro ence compatible with a general government at once efficient and free; 2. To guard our national freedom, we must maintain and defend the rights of man, upon which that freedom is based. It is the peculiarity of our civil liberty as a nation, that it rests not upon a distinction of race, a claim of territory or inheritance, not upon political traditions or compacts of any not upon political traditions or compacts of any sort, but directly upon the primal rights of man. Our rights are not derived from birth, or color, or race, or nationality; they cannot be defended upon any such ground; they are vested in that manhood which God has given us. We cannot trifle with such a right, We cannot deny to others these primal rights of man, without insultance and dishonaring our trifle. without impairing and dishonoring our own. We cannot deny freedom and equality to the black man without making the white man's freedom a cheat and a sham. Our freedom rests upon the rights of man as man. The system of Slavery is not only incompatible with our professions of freedom; it is destitute of the man. The system of Slavery is not only incompatible with our professions of freedom; it is destitute of the very idea upon which our freedom is based. We have no right or title to freedom that does not vest equally in every man as an original endowment of the Creator. If, therefore, you ask me to sanction Slavery by some political compromise, you ask me to surrender that great natural charter of liberty which God has given to me and to every man as an inalienable right. No matter what betides, I cannot be a party to reducing any man to Shvery-for the one reason that he is a man. 3. To guard our National freedom, we must ad here with uncompromising firmness to the Constitu-tional forms through which it is expressed and regulat-ed. The people of these United States, peaceably, after cd. The people of these United States, peaceably, after full discussion, with open nomination and by forms of law, have designated one of their own number to be their President. "Their Governor proceeds from the midst of them." On Wednesday next the electors will discharge their duty under the Constitution. On the designated day the President of the Senate, in presence of both Houses of Congress, will open and count the votes transmitted by the electors, and declare Abraham Lincoln duly elected President of the chare Abraham Lincoin daily elected President of the United States. By the Constitution this must be done, and nobody doubts that it will be done. On the 4th day of March next, if living, the President elected by the people will be quietly and safely inaugurated in the City of Washington; the Chief Justice will adthe City of Washington; the Chief Justice will ad-minister the oath of office; the new President will solemnly swear that "he will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." No same man doubts that he will thus be installed, nor that he will use all his native wisdom and firmness, all his known patriotism, and all the power of his office, to preserve, protect and defend the chartered and well ordered freedom transmitted by our fathers. He must do this; and the people must and will sustain him in doing this, or our national liberty and self-government are at an endnational liberty and self-government are at an end. The certainty of a change of Administration has created a large vacuum in the hopes and plans of those who, for thirty years, have mainly controlled the General Government in the interests of a section, and who, like the Jacobins, "have advocated fraternization, so long as they could contrive to be the elder brothers. In conclusion, he said: Let us bless God to-day for the concerated gift of national independence and self-government. Let us bless Him for the union of these States. Let us humble ourselves before Him for our abuse of that gift by pride and luxury, and the oppression of the poor. Let us supplicate fits blessing upon our country, our whole country, our United States. national liberty and self-government are at an er our country, our whole country, our United State
May He who made these States free and independen and who has made them one in their freedom and their destiny, guard, preserve, perpetuate their union for freedom, for justice, for humanity; scatter the cou-of bloody and deceitful men; break the red of the

CHARITABLE CELEBRATIONS PESTIVAL AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

The paster of the Elm-place Congregational Church of Brooklyn, the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, resisted the temptation to define his position in the present political and financial crisis He planned a very natural relebration of the genial festival of the heart-a free feast for all who choose to share the bonnty of his flock. The success of the experiment was complete and beautiful.

Tickets of admission to the Tabernacle were distribnted freely, and at noon the entrance was blocked with a crowd of such boys, with sharp eyes and profound rockets, as the genius of Dickens has lifted out of the London streets into immortality. It is needless to say that Turkey was in their eye. They flapped in their excitement. Their conversation was conducted in a low gobble, as it were. The whole space within was filled with extemporized tables. Turkey presided over these chuckling boards, and the nimble fingers of Mr. Bartlett's Christian handmaidens blended their simple dainties and their snowy folds of cloth in an appetizing vision. Formality was dispensed with, and beside the singing of the familiar hymn, "All hail the power of Jerus' name," and a prayer, there were no "exer-

All clarges of people commingled in the feast. Such lines of ravening and devastating boys, and more elderly, calm, and persistent feeders, seldom if ever were seen. Not less than 500 persons sat at the first table. It was at that critical juncture when the first relay of smoking Turket appeared that the amiable pastor endeswored to explain the nature of the festival. That he simply succeeded in calling attention to Turkey was not his fault. The text of his discourse was announced on the tickets of admission. It was contained in the words of old Nehemiah:

"Go your way, eat the fat and drink the sweet, and sand po-tion outo them for whom nothing is prepared; for this day i hely onto our Lord, neither be ye sorry, for the joy of the Lor-is your strength."

The discourse itself was embraced in the Turkeys. Its heads were their wings and legs. In the midst of a joyous noise of knives and crockery, and a unanimous and brilliant charge of all the forces upon the assembled viands, the voice of the pastor arose in feeble and vain proclamation. It may be as well to state for the information of the company in their calmer moments, following digestion, that he referred to the brilliancy of the day, as typical of the transparency of their gratitude; to his Excellency, Mayor Wood, as the most signal illustration of ingratitude anywhere to be obtained, he having experienced the reculiar favor and long-suffering loving-kindness of Heaven all his days, to the great sacrament of bumanity which Thanksgiving day presents against that sacra ment of the church which seals the birth of men and women in Christ; that proclamations say nothing about political reviews or sermons, and if the Savior were to come again to earth He would not occupy the pulpit in the fashionable way, but would make the lanes and alleys kiss each other.

And all the people paid not the least attention to what he said, but their lively mouths, proclaimed their full coincidence in the eloquent sentiments, and an abiding faith in the Christian dispensation of roast fow l.

What barn-vards were put under contribution we know not, but the supply of bird knew no abatement from the appetites of the gallant five bundred. Up to 3 o'clock the sacrifice of the willing victims to the immemorial traditions of the day was continued, and, perhaps, there was no fun and no real good feeling !

THE HOME FOR THE PRIENDLESS.

The one hundred and fifty children of the Home for the Friendless, with as many more from the Industrial Schools connected with the Home, took their turkey and gave their thanks yesterday afternoon at the Insti tution, No. 32 East Thirtieth street. They appeared to enjoy it as much as the more favored. A de visit added considerably to the cash box, now being replenished to meet the remainder of the debt, which has been reduced from \$20,000 to \$3,000 during the year past. Exercises of recitation and singing by the children in the chapel filled the hours from 2 to 4 and from 6 to 8 p. m. They were very pleasant, and largely attended. The ladies interested in the Home are at work organizing a Bazaar, which will be held in the Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street, and which, t is hoped, will complete the entinguishment of the debt.

About 400 children, of which 230 were girls, most of them from 7 to 10 years of age, every child with a shining face, and a new dress from top to toe, formed a sight which could not but fill the heart of every beholder with gladness. The crowd of spectators added to this effect in that each face beamed with the kindliness which the occasion was so well calculated to call forth. The children, assembled in the large hall, sang, and gave recitations; and a class of 12 girls and 12 boys recited a scriptural lesson made up of the miracles men tioned in the New Testament.

There was a mountain of books and toys on the platform to be distributed according to the merit of the children. One of the mottoes on the wall in evergreen letters was, "He that soweth bountifully shall reap bountifully." A fine dinner was furnished on nine ong tables. Under the words from Nehemiah viii., 10: Send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared," was swung a corpulent loaf of bread some six feet long, and another as huge was suspended be neath an appropriate motto. A pig weighing a hundred pounds, was roasted whole. There was much thanks given at these tables.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The contributions to this institution, founded by Mr. Pease, and now under the charge of Mr. Barlow, were ountiful beyond precedent. After an hour of singing and recitations, 400 children at one o'clock went in to dinner, and partook of a sumptuous repast. At three o'clock they returned to the chapel, when Mr. Fisch of Paris, who spoke in broken English, and Mr. Brigge of Ohio addressed the children. Could the donors of the food have witnessed the enjoyment of the children they would have felt amply repaid for their munificence Some 600 outsiders, that is those not belonging to the institution, were fed until they approached a state of physical disability to "ask for more."

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

Last evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, the tables at the Newsboys' Lodging-House of the Children's Aid Society, No. 128 Fulton street, exhibited a pretty good array of turkeys. The donations here received were turkeys, and nothing else; 12 of them were given by Thos. H. Fiel, No. 87 Fifth avenue, and one by the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The boys gave thanks over them eagerly and heartily. This institution has sent about 250 children to Western homes during the past year. We looked into the sleeping apartment. It is the top story of The Sun building, and contains 72 ots, arranged in tiers, one above the other.

There is another room with 60 cots, which are unfurnished; and if any one wishes to make a bestowal to have them put in good condition, Mr. C. O'Connor, 128 Fulton street, is the person to address. The boys who have the means to pay are charged five cents per night for lodging. The newsboys' bank has often be described. One boy, Patrick Feely, 12 years of age, whom we talked with, had saved \$54 in less than four menths, by blacking boots and selling papers. Blacking boots, he said, was the best business; but added. When there is good news I sell papers." Twentyone other boys have saved an aggregate of \$150.

THE FOURTH WARD MISSION.

The first anniversary of the Fourth Ward Mission. or Home for Little Wanderers, was held yesterday at he Mission rooms, corner of Oliver and Henry streets. The object of this Society is to feed, clothe, and teach destitute children, and also to send them to homes in the West. During the last year they have received 700 children, and have now at the Home 372. The donations have been very munificent. From Utica a Thanksgiving present of twelve boxes of clothing and ver \$250 in cash was received. The quantity of prousions sent was enormous. Seven tables were set. Two or three hundred children gathered in from outside the Mission were also fed. Crook, who keeps the

eating-raloen in the Bewery, sent in a loaf of bread weighirg 207 pounds. The children had a happy time. Breide giving away large quantities of food, the Society have on hand a large amount of poultry, several hmbs, and other things beside, which will be distributed to-day. During the year, the Society has had donated to it over 10,000 garments. To-day the Mission goes into the large building adjoining their present

THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The friends and patrons of this institution gathered into its establishment at No. 137 Avenue A, yesterday afternoon, to view the children as they went through their various holiday exercises. Upward of 50 children were present, and delivered a number of short recitations and songs. Between I and 2 o'clock they partook of the bounteous repast which had been provided for them by their benevolent friends; after which, they returned to their hall and resumed their Thankegiving songs and hymns for an hour or two. Several short addresses were made by gentlemen who had come to visit the institution. Donations were received in aid of the institution, and the day ended joyously. RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Of all the holidays in the year, Thanksgiving day is locked forward to with more pleasurable anticipations by the children of Randall's Island than any other event. For two days previous to that of Thanksgiving, the boys assemble in groups during play hours, and while recounting the good times they have had in days of yore, they indulge in great speculations as to the future. Every little circumstance of the past is talkedover how they were treated by this and that military Com rany, and who spoke on the occasion, and how kind and attentive the Governors used to be to them. Since last Thanksgiving day, there has been a great change in the Alms-House Department; the old Board of Governors has been swept away, and a new system inaugurated. This change has given rise to much speculation on the part of the boys, who have wondered whether the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections would treat them as well as the Governors.

Mr. Draper having once been in the Board of Governors, it was urged on that account by some, that he was " posted," and would see that they were attended to, while others contended that the new Board had cut everything down in order to economize, and consequently could not afford to give them their usual treat. Nevertheless, all dreamed of the "good time coming, and visions of roast turkeys, roast beef, pumpkin pies plum puddings, and other rarities, danced through their braine.

The day at length arrived, and the boys enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. The usual restraint upon their movements was withdrawn, and they were allowed a regular holiday. During the morning, they had literary exercises in their chapel, and were addressed by Messrs. Bell and Nicholson, and other gentlemen who accompanied the Commissioners to the Island. Speeches were made by the boys, and several songs were sung.

In the afternoon the Randall's Island Guard made parade, and, after being reviewed by the Commissioners, they marched to dinner. Soon the clatter of knives and forks became universal, and no time was lost in descanting upon the good things before them. Everything passed off pleasantly, and the children of Randall's Island will long remember with pleasurable emotions their first Thanksgiving Day under the auspices of the Commissioners of Charities and Correc-

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The children of the Colored Orphan Asylum spent yesterday afternoon in holiday exercises, closing with a grand dinner, in which from 200 to 300 of them participated, between the hours of 4 and 5. At 1 o'clock the exhibition commenced in the chapel of the institution, which was filled with visitors. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations, lessons, and addresses, and the visitors seemed greatly gratified at the creditable manner in which the juvenile colored people acquitted themselves. A collection was taken up in behalf of the institution at the close, amounting to a considerable sum. Many who were unable to attend the donation visit, sent in their offerings to the directors. JEWISH SYNAGOGUES.

During yesterday, nearly all the Synagogues through out the city were open for divine service, and in addition to the usual solemnities of the Jewish Church, sermons were preached by the leading Rabbis. Rabbi M. J. Raphall delivered an excellent discourse on the blessings of civilization and religion, before the congregation "Bnai Jeshurun," worshiping in the Synsgogue in Greene street, near Houston. The Rev. S. M. Isaacs delivered a discourse in the Wooster-street Synagogue, before the congregation "Shaarai Tephila." A sermon of an impressive character was preached by he Rev. Dr. Addler, in the Temple located in Twelftl street. In the other Synagogues about the city the services were very effective, and the attendance was large.

EVANGELICAL BARBECUE.

The New-York Evangelical Alliance held religious service yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the public square at the Five Points, and at I o'clock distributed a vast quantity of beef (a roasted ox, it was said,) and 1,000 loaves of bread, to a crowd who gave immediate vidence of an appreciation of the gift.

THE FIREMEN.

Thanksgiving Day is an event upon which great calculations are made by our firemen, and the day is usually set apart by them for the trial of their engines. Such has been their custom for years past; and as time advances their spirit in this respect increases, and great exertions are made on the part of each company to excel the other. No regular programme is made out, but each company is entitled, by firemen's etiquette, to precedence as it arrives upon the ground, and is usually allowed to make as many trials in succession as it desires. Under direction of the foreman and assistant foreman, the engines are properly arranged, the pipemen stationed in eligible positions, the brakes well manned, and then, amid the plandits of the spectators. the word comes, "Play away." As the stream increases in hight, so increase the cheers of the spectators; and when water is thrown over or far above the summit chosen, a wild shout bursts forth from the assemblage. The scene is always exciting, and is generally witnessed by twenty-five hundred or three thousand persons. The great liberty pole in front of Laird's Museum

Hotel, in West Broadway, was the chosen target for the firemen yesterday, as in days past, and the sport was commenced as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, and continued without cessation until late in the after-

The advent of strangers-visiting gremen from Philadelphia, who had come to try their engine, served to highten the spirit of emulation. It is estimated that during the day over six thousand persons visited the neighborhood and witnessed the sport of the fire men. Steam Engine No. 38 was first on the ground, and

onsequently led off. She worked well, and threw a 14 inch stream 270 feet horizontally, solid water, and the same stream a hight variously estimated at from 20 to 40 feet, equal to 200 to 220 feet perpendicular hight. By this time, Hope Hose Company of Philadelphia, under escort of Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, arrived upon the ground, and were received with vociferous cheers. The Hope boys left home by the "owl train," reaching here early yesterday morning, when they were received and entertained by the Manhattans. brought with them their steamer, which is said to be the 'Champion," and which is reported to have thrown a stream 286 feet high. Some time was consumed in getting ready, and a quarter of an hour clapsed from the time of firing until steam was got up. The trials

resulted as follows:

First (one stream), 172 feet; second, 178 feet; third, 220 feet; fourth (two streams), 1915 feet; fifth, 191; sixth, 193; seventh (one stream), 2114; eighth (two streams), 184 feet.

Engine Company No. 20, of Brooklyn, second class.—First tind, 106 feet: second, 160; third, 140.

It ind, 106 feet: second, 160; third, 140.

No. 2 of Hudson County, N. J., First class engine.—First trial, 103. tial, 100 feet; second, 100; third, 145.
No. 2 of Hindson County, N. J., First class engine. - First trial, 120; second, 121; third, 145; fourth, 151;
Engine Company No. 23, New York, first class. - First trial, 103 feet; second, 199; third, 154; fourth, 130.
Engine Company No. 5, of Brooklyn, second class. -- First trial, 115 feet; second, 1831; third, 145; fourth, 172; 83th, 175; stath, 193.

Frgine Company No. 12, of Brooklyn, first class.—First trial, 175 feet; as cond., 1811; third. 184; fourth (two streams), 121.
Frgine Company No. 36, of New-York.—First trial, 106 feet; second, 121.

And so the sport ended. The palm was generally warded to No. 5 of Brooklyn, and the members of her company made a descent upon a neighboring grocery store, from which they supplied themselves with a

## AMUSEMENTS.

As usual, on all holidays, the theaters were well patronized yesterday afternoon and evening, as were all other places of amusement. The entertainments were mostly Thanksgiving specialties, and gave universal satisfaction to the throng who flocked to see them. The afternoon performances were the delight of the children, and many a youthful heart was made merry be their Thanksgiving visit to the theater.

LIEDERKHANZ CONCERT AND BALL.

Among the many gaveties of yesterday's gala, the concert and ball of the Liederkranz Society were notably brilliant. The City Assembly Rooms were the scene. It was honored by the flower of German beauty, taste, and grace. The musical performances were conducted, on the part of the instruments, by Noll, and on the part of one hundred voices by Herr Agricola Paur, and the selections were from the works of Haydn, Schubert, and other composers of celebrity. The white dresses and blue sashes of the blonde songstresses were picturesque. The dance began about 10 o'clock. About fifteen hundred persons were on the floor. Only members of the Society were admitted. The fancy dress ball of the Liederkranz will be given in February-probably at the Academy of Music.

WIDE-AWAKE BALL.

The Wide-Awakes of the Rocky Mountain Chib of Kings County, gave their annual thanks in a new and not inappropriate manner last evening, by holding & grand ball in the old Rallying Hall of 1856, at the corner of Fulton and Orange streets, Brooklyn. Ample justice was done to the Dodworth's music by the young men of the Club and their fair partners, in terpsichoreag rejoicing over the recent triumph of Republican principles, and the brightening prospects of free homes for free men and women. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion.

[By Telegraph.] Washington, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1860. Thanksgiving sermons were preached in all the churches to-day; all referring to the political condition of the country, and expressive of Union-loving sen-

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1860. The day was well observed. Churches were crowded and the pulpit converted into a forum, for the discustion of the present dissensions which disturb the nation. A Christian spirit of conciliation was warmly and eloquently urged by pastors generally. At the close of the exercises at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the organist struck up the national anthem, "The Star Spangled Panner." The congregation rose and joined in the spining. the singing.

## MARRIED.

O'FLAHERTY-ROY-On Thursday, Nov. 22, by the Rev. Mr. Milligan. Mr. Peter John O'Flagherty, son of Michael O'Flaherty of New-York City, to Miss Isabella Roy, eided daughter of Peter Roy, esq.

## DIED.

LOTT—On Thursday morning, Nov. 29, William Edgar Concrete
Lott, aged 17 years, a mouths and 11 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited
to attend the funeral from the Bedford-street M. E. Church, on
Sunday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock. No further invitation will be

given.

ORR—On Thursday, Nov. 29, at the residence of his nucle, No. 340 Bowery, Wm. Orr, aged 13 years.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral at 10 o'clock, on Saturday, 1st. His end was peace.

WARDLE—In this city, on Wednesday. Nov. 28, Eliza, wife of Thomas Wardle, formerly of Worcester, England, aged 28 years and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 98 Sixth avenue, on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Markets ..... Reported by Telegraph. MODILE, Nov. 28.—Cotton sales to-day 2.500 bales at 10c, for Middling; Market doll. Sight Exchange on New York at par to 1 per cent discount and dull; Exchange on London at par to 2 per cent premium; Exchange on France nominal.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—Cotton firm; sales to-day 11,000 hies at 102/106; for Middling, Struking Exchange 101,00 hies at 102/106; for Middling, Struking Exchange 101,00 101;. Stort Exchange on New York, [31] per cent discount.

## Passengers Arrived

In steamship Karnak, from Harana and Nassau-Mes. Marj awler, Miss Anna Lawler, John Clare, Capt. Theo. Lewis, Dr. Skues. Mr. Skues, Capt. K. Weston, Miss M. Malcolm, Mr. E. emp, Mr. Philip Harrison. Kemp, Mr. Philip Harrison.
In stammadip Quaker City, from Harana—Mesers. Jose Lopez
Lemus, A. Herrisudez, A. Leak and lady, J. G. Beebe and lady,
L. M. Campl, Autonio Lopez, Mrs. Delanoy and child, Mrs. E.
Powers and four children, Mr. George W. Shutragar, Juan Ruis,
L. Del Pos, sister and child; Jose Mass. John Ygmacolo Hargons,
A. A. Martinez, August Tomas, Charles Kirby, Elis Amuş
A. A. Martinez, August Tomas, Charles Kirby, Elis Amuş

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORK ..... Nov. 28.

Arrived. Steamship Karnak, ---, Havana Nov. 22, and Nassou 24, mdss.

Arrived.

Arrived.

Arrived.

Meronship Karnak, —, Havana Nov. 23, and Nassau 24, mdse, and pass.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana Nov. 25, mdse, and pass to Hargous & Co.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., mdse, and pass, to Ludian & Heincken.

Packet ship Henry Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool 23 days, mdse, and pass, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Nov. 21, lat. 44.29, lon. 54, passed steamship Edinburg, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool, Nov. 3, mdse, and pass, to C. H. Marshall & Co. 14th inst., lat. 45.50, passed ship leane. Webb, hence for Liverpool; same day, F. H. Winter, Dutch Seaman, was lost overboard.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool Nov. 14, sait, coals, dry goods, and pass, to Williams & Guion. Nov. 9, lat. 46, lon. 23, 20, passed Editish ship Joseph Howe, bound E. Nov. 17, on 256 Banks, in lat. 43 16, lon. 50 40, passed an American bark showing a white flag, with blue of black ball in the center, bound E. Nov. 2, lat. 42, lon. 53, asw ship Nestorian, bound E. Nov. 24, at 4 p. m., lat. 42, lon. 63 10, saw british steamer Persia, hence for Queentsown and Liverpool. Nov. 28, at 1 p. m., took a pilot from the Nettle, No. 20, of Fire Island.

Ship Oder (Ham.), Winzen, Hamburg 45 days, mdse, and pass, to Kunhard & Co. Experienced heavy N. and W. gales, stover rails, split sails, &c.

Ship Strathfieldsay, Winzen, Hamburg 45 days, mdse, and pass, and Ship Oder (Ham.), Winzen, Hamburg 45 days, mdse, stover rails, split sails, &c.

Ship Strathfieldsays (of Glasgow), Grierson, Ardrossan Och. 30, mdse, to master.

Bark Atlantic (Bremen), Feldhusen, Bremen 45 days, mdse, Carlon days, mdse, Carlon of the master.

20. mdse. to master. Bark Atlantic (Bremen), Feldhusen, Bremen 45 days, mdse. and pass to Hermann Keop. Had heavy westerly winds and

calms.

Eark E. Schutz, Howard, Liverpool St days, mass, to S. & J.

Schiffer. Experienced heavy W. gales the whole passaget
sprung foretopsail yard, foretopsail mast, lost head rails, kness,
bulwarks, and sprung mainsuil, split suils. Was 20 days W. of
the Panks.

Brig Thomas M. Maybew, Fith Hamilton (Ber.) 14 days, borns &c. to Smith, Jones & Co. Had heavy W. gales; stove bulwarks, &c. One of the seament fell from aloft, and was bally hurt.

Brig Thomas M. Maybew, Frith, Hamilton (Ber.) 14 days, bides, horns &c. to Smith, Jones & Co. Had heavy westerly ides, horns, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co. Had heavesther; split sails, &c.
Schr. Maria J. Caritov, Smith, Providence 2 days,
Schr. Nicantic, Barber, Tannton 3 days.

Schr. Nicantie, Barber, Tannton 3 days.
Schr. Nick, Foster, New port 2 days.
Schr. Lebanah. Teal, Providence 2 days.
Schr. Rio Grande, Elliott, Boston 3 days, fish to master.
Schr. Rio Grande, Elliott, Boston 3 days, fish to master.
Schr. Robert Falmer, Madford, Tannten 3 days.
Schl. Sea Mark, Bolan, New-London 2 days.
Schr. Robert Falmer, Welton, Apalachicola 11 days, cotton to
salley & Keating.
Schr. Otter Rock. Cox, Philadelphia, coal for Boston.
Schr. Alexander Henderson, Bowen, Elizabethport, coal for

lence.
Samuel Small, Hall, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.
Lath Rich, Nickerson, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.
Elizabeth, Henlaw, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.
Cruroe, Foster, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.
Kasbee, Arey, Elizabethport, coal for Saiem.
Waterloo, Condett, Bridgeport 2 days, in ballast to

Schr. Mahlen Betts, Endicott, Petersburg 4 days, wheat and

Schr. Mahlen Betts, Endicott, Petersburg 4 days, wheat and often, bound to Fall River.
Schr. Caroline Anderson, Baker, Alexandrus, coal for Boston.
Schr. Abba, Pewell, Wilmington, N. C., i days, cotton and asval atores to E. S. Powell.
Schr. Gecan Wave, Perry, Rondout, coal for Boston.
Schr. Mary E. Brainerd, Rulee, Portland 2 days, stons.
Schr. Bradfield, Smith, Providence 2 days.
Schr. Julia and Martha, Gutt, Rondout i days.
Skip Wm. F. Schmidt, Smart, Sunderland Oct. 3, mdsc. to C.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, andse, to Isaac Odell. Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, under to Isaac Odell. camer Albatross, Jones, Providence, indse. to I. Odell. camer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, indse. to J. & N.

Briggs.
SAILED—Steamships Reasske, for Richmond; Montgomerf.
Savanush; bark Linwood, for Boston.
bELOW—Barks Lasophighter, from Demarara; Voiunteer,
Matanzas, brigs Sultan. —; Fenguin (Br.). —; Orehilla, Devereux, Malaga via Newport; Gen. Pierce, Matanzas, and thres.

WIND-Sunrise, N. W. sunset, S. S. W.

The packet-ship Cultivator, Capt. Russell, arrived yesterday, was, in lat. 30 30, ion. 40, just half passage in seven days and seven hours. Sounded on the Banks of Newfoundland the tenth day from Liverpool. Since then encountered several westerly gales.

By Telegraph.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29—Arrived ship Tenawands, Liverpool; bark Drebert, Auguilla.